

ANDREYEV, A.M.

On optimum lot sizes in continuous mass production of machine tools.
Stan. 1 instr. 26 no.10:6-9 0'55. (MIRA 9:1)
(Machine tools)

ANDREYEV, A. A.

GRUYENOV, I.G., inzhener; ANDREYEV, A.M., tekhnik.

Automatic control devices for furnaces in a steel-rolling mill.
Stal' 16 no.12:1103-1105 D '56. (MLRA 1049)

1. Novo-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Rolling mills-Equipment and supplies) (Automatic control)

KREFISH, Pavel Vladimirovich; ANDREYEV, A.M., dots., retsenzents; SOCHINSKIY, A.R., inzh., red.; RADAYEVA, Z.A., red. izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Methods for scheduling production in a machinery plant] Metodika kalendar'nogo planirovaniia proizvodstva na mashinostroitel'nom predpriyatii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 250 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Machinery industry) (Industrial management)

L 07196-67

EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(l)/ETI/EWP(k)

1JP(c)

JD/WW/JG, EM/DE

ACC NR: AT6031760

SOURCE CODE: UR/3092/66/000/004/0110/0115

AUTHOR: Andreyev, A. M.; Glukhikh, V. A.; Semikov, G. T.

ORG: none

TITLE: NA-1 and NA-500 ac electromagnetic pumps for transferring alkali metals

SOURCE: ^{7b}Moscow. ^{7b}Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury. ¹⁰Elektrofizicheskaya apparatura, no. 4, 1966, 110-115

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic pump, alkali metal, liquid metal pump / NA1 electromagnetic pump, NA500 electromagnetic pump

ABSTRACT: Structural characteristics and performance characteristics are presented for two electromagnetic pumps used to transfer alkali metals. Both pumps consist of an operating channel and two inductors containing three-phase multiple pole windings. The inductors are assembled from sheet transformer steel and are mechanically secured on metal plates. The latter contain channels for cooling water. The excitation winding is of the double layer type with reduced pitch. Silicon-organic insulation of the winding permits a temperature rise up to 180°C. The operating channel of both pumps is made of stainless steel. Heat insulators are used to reduce the flow of heat to the inductors from the metal being transferred. Shorted copper busbars are used along the sides of the operating channel. The sides of the pumps are reinforced.

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ANDREYEV, A.N.; STAKHURSKIY, A.Ye., red.; ARKHAROVA, L.Ya., otv.red.;
SOKOLOVA, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Homemade miniature motor scooter] Samodel'nyi mikromotoroller.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Detskii mir" 14-va kul'tury RSFSR [1961] 1 fold.1.
(Prilozhenie k zhurnalu "IUnyi tekhnika", no.13(103)) (MIRA 14:6)

1. TSentral'naya stantsiya yunikh tekhnikov, Moscow.
(Motor scooters)

ANDREYEV, Aleksey Nikolayevich, inzh.; SUKHOV, I.V., inzh., red.; FREGER,
D.P., red. izd-va; KUBNEVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Running in parts of internal combustion engines using a sulfured
lubricant] Prirabotka detalei dvigatelei vnutrennego sgoraniia i
mashin na osernennom masle; stenogramma lektsii, pročitannoi na
seminare slesarei-sborshchikov. Leningrad, 1961. 25 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Gas and oil engines)

KOVARSKIY, L.G., inzh.; ANDREYEV, A.N., teknik

Pneumatic ash removal in boiler cleaning operations. Energetik
10 no.2:10-13 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Boilers--Cleaning)

ANDREYEV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, KODL VOKH, Leonid V. and GOREBUNOV, V.M., red.

[Automatic graph plotter using the output data of electronic digital computers] Ustroistvo avtomaticheskogo postroeniya grafikov po vykhodnym dannym elektronnykh vychislitel'nykh mashin (ETsVM). Leningrad, 1964. 22 p. (MIRA 18.1)

ANDREYEV, A.P., inzh.

In reference to L.A. Baitsel'skii's article "Electric lighting of
automatized enterprises." Svetotekhnika no.1:24-25 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

1.Odessaenergo.

(Factories--Lighting)

SOV/120-53-4-9/50

AUTHOR: Andreyev, A. P.

TITLE: On the Degree of Overcompression in a Fast Wilson Chamber

PERIODICAL: Priroda i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 4, pp 53-55
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: An expression is derived for the minimum necessary degree of adiabatic overcompression ϵ_c , which allows uncharged drops which appear during the adiabatic expansion which precedes the compression, to evaporate completely. The final expression is given by Eq (21). A numerical calculation has been carried out, using this formula for a chamber using ethyl alcohol vapour in air at a pressure of 1 atmosphere and also for a hydrogen-filled chamber at 100 atmospheres. In the former case $\epsilon_c = 14.3\%$ and in the latter 12.2%. Other parameters used in the calculation are summarized in a table on p 55 and have been taken from Ref 11. There is 1 figure, 1 table and 11 references, of which 1 is Soviet, 1 a translation from English, 1 is German and the rest are English.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physico-Technical Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1958.
Card 1/1

SOV/120-59-5-35/46

AUTHORS: Andreyev, A.P. and Bunyayev, V.I. (Deceased)

TITLE: A Mirror Diffusion Chamber for Work in a Magnetic Field

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 5, p 133 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated a mirror diffusion chamber similar to one of those described by Langsdorf (Ref 1). The chamber is designed for work in the gap space of a standard Wilson chamber electromagnet. It turned out that the introduction of a large plane mirror into the non-sensitive region of the chamber did not lead to a deterioration in the track formation. The misting of the mirror could easily be prevented by heating of the upper part of the chamber. Figure 1 shows a schematic representation of the chamber. In this figure, 1 is the cooler, 2 is a pulsed lamp, 3 is a cylindrical lens, 4 are side walls, 5 is a flange, 6 is the trough of the working liquid, 7 is the plane mirror, 8 is a cover, 9 is the electromagnet, 10 is a plane parallel glass block, 11 are nichrome heaters and 12 is the photographic camera. ✓

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A Mirror Diffusion Chamber for Work in a Magnetic Field ^{SOV/120-59-5-55/46}

There are 1 figure and 1 English reference.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR (Physico-
technical Institute of the Ac.Sc.USSR) ✓

SUBMITTED: September 8, 1958

Card 2/2

S/120/62/000/001/006/061
EO32/E514

AUTHORS: Andreyev, A.P. and Dushin, N.V.

TITLE: Distribution of density in a diffusion chamber

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.1, 1962, 37-40

TEXT: The authors discuss the operation of a diffusion chamber under optimum operating conditions which are defined as follows: the vapour pressure $P(T)$ in the sensitive region of the chamber is greater than the vapour pressure $P_0(T)$ which is the limiting pressure for the formation of drops of charged nuclei and at the same time does not exceed the vapour pressure $P^0(T)$ which is the limiting pressure in the spontaneous formation of drops on uncharged nuclei. The theory of the diffusion chamber under these conditions is considerably simplified if it is assumed that there is no condensation. The $P(T)$ and $P^0(T)$ curves then have a common point of contact at $T = T_c$, which corresponds to optimum operation at the latter point. Using the results of Igor Saaverda (Ref.9: Nucl. Instrum., 1958, 3, 85) and D. A. Frank-Kamenetskiy (Ref.10: Diffusion and heat transfer in chemical kinetics [Diffuziya i teploperedacha v khimicheskoy Card 1/2

Distribution of density in a ... S/120/62/000/001/006/061
E032/E514

kinetike], 1947, Izd-vo AN SSSR) the authors derive an expression for the vapour density distribution with height in the absence of condensation. The theoretical formulae are then used to obtain numerical results for $\text{CH}_3\text{OH} - \text{H}_2$ at a total pressure of 100 atm. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhicheskiy institut AN SSSR
(Physico-technical Institute AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1960

Card 2/2

ANDREYEV, A.P.; BRODOVOY, V.V.; GOL'DSHMIDT, V.I.; KUZ'MIN, Yu.I.; MOROZOV,
M.D.; EYDLIN, R.A.

Crustal subsurface structure of Kazakhstan and methods for its
study. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. 21 no.4:3-15 J1-Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iliyskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya i Geofiztrest, Alma-Ata.

ACC NR: AR6032146

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/006/G005/G005

AUTHOR: Andreyev, A. P.; Brodovoy, V. V.; Gol'dshmidt, V. I.; Kuz'min, Yu. I.; Morozov, M. D.; Eydlin, R. A.

TITLE: Abyssal tectonic zoning of the territory of Kazakhstan according to geophysical data

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 6G32

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geofiz. issled. v Kazakhstane. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, 1965, 9-27

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, geology, geographic location, tectonics, earth crust ...

ABSTRACT: A description is given of the sequential development of the geological interpretation of geophysical data, from factual material to maps of the abyssal structure of the earth's crust and the typification of its individual blocks, the quantitative characteristics of the abyssal fractures, and the development of a system of geotectonic zoning. It is shown that the Moho discontinuity (M) was built according to graphoanalytic correlation dependencies between zonal anomalies and the delineation of the M boundary, and studied according to deep seismic

UDC: 550.311(574)

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AR6032146

sounding and deep seismic profiling. An isodepth system of the "basalt" and "diorite" surface layers was built. Knowledge of the delineation of the M surface makes it possible to construct systems of isopachous lines of the "basalt" layer. A simultaneous analysis of the Moho and Conrad discontinuities provides data for the definition of the structure of the earth's crust in various regions. The coefficient of basalt saturation (K_b) , equal to the relation between the thickness of the "basalt" layer and the general thickness of the earth's crust, is used to define individual blocks. Earth-crust blocks of similar structure are defined by similar coefficient values (0.77 and 0.67 for the Akbastau and Kokchetav massifs, respectively, 0.38 for the Russian platform, etc.) The simultaneous analysis of the definition of the core of interfaces makes it possible to suppose that zonal anomalies can be caused by a possible heterogeneity in the density of the mantle. Maps of anomalous magnetic fields, gamma fields, etc., and geological information are brought out to study the structure of the "granite" layer aside from the gravitation field. The authors synthesize the data obtained and work out regional tectonic delimitations of areas of intrusive magnetism, abyssal fractures, deep-seated faults, preorogenic synclinales, foredeeps, intermountain depressions, superimposed troughs, etc. The deep faults are divided into 4 groups: those reflected in the M surface; those not reflected in it, but controlled by ultrabasite belts; those manifested in the "basalt" layer; and those dying out in the "granite"

Cord 2/3

ACC NR: AR6032146

and "diorite" layers. The structure of the basic geotectonic blocks of the Kazakhstan-Caspian tectonic syncline, group of ancient rigid folding structures, including the Kokchetav, Balkhash, Akbastau, Slavgorod, and Aral blocks, and areas of Caledonian and Hercynian folding. It is shown that the faults of the first group are concentrated mainly in eastern Kazakhstan; the displacement of blocks contacting under it reaches 5—7 km, while the extension reaches 500—1000 km. The faults of the second group are oriented mainly in the north-east and meridional directions. They are widespread, as are those of the third and fourth groups. The complex tectonic-formation block structure of Kazakhstan is caused by the coincidence of the main abyssal faults. The bibliography contains 28 entries.
G. Reysner. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 08/

Card 3/3

L 31919-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6007963

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/003/0015/0017

AUTHOR: Galenko, N. V.; Dremin, V. D.; Andreyev, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of thermal degradation of polystyrene with high-impact strength

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1966, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: polystyrene, impact stress, thermal decomposition, oxidation, spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: Thermal decomposition of a polystyrene with high impact strength was studied in air, in vacuo, and at a temperature and a duration of the process analogous to the conditions of an industrial reprocessing. Two makes of high-impact-strength polystyrene were investigated: the bulk polystyrene US-1 and the emulsion-polymerized polystyrene ES-SU₃. A film deposited on glass was prepared from a 5% C₆H₆ solution of a polystyrene, dried in vacuo at room temperature for a few days, and then subjected to thermal processing at 200, 225, and 250C. The films were subsequently investigated by infrared spectroscopy. The spectrum of US-1 was basically identical to that of the styrene homopolymer with the exception of weak 995 and 967 cm⁻¹ bands, corresponding to the asymmetric vibrations of the vinyl group. In addition to this deviation, PS-SU₃ also had additional 1725 and 1140 cm⁻¹ bands,

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UDC: 678.746.22-136.22-134.622.01:536.495

L 31919-66

ACC NR: AF6007963

corresponding to the CO group of fatty acids, which were used as emulsifying agents, and to the $\text{CH}_2\text{-O-CH}_2$ group, respectively; the intensity of 1725 and 967 cm^{-1} bands decreased due to thermal processing. Simultaneously, a new band appeared at 1700 cm^{-1} , corresponding to CO groups in the polymer chains. This phenomenon indicated that in the course of thermal degradation the oxidation of the C-C bonds occurred. Analogous oxidation was proved spectrometrically to occur in gels of these polystyrenes. (The gel was separated by a centrifuging of 2% polystyrenes in C_6H_6 solutions at 120C in atm.) Thermal processing affected gels analogously to the corresponding films. The rheological investigation proved that due to the thermal degradation the molecular weight decreased from 334,600 to 307,200 and from 240,600 to 219,600 for PS-SU₃ and UP-1 polystyrenes, respectively. Orig. art. has: 4 fig.

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004554

SOURCE CODE: UR/0215/66/000/006/0034/0047

AUTHOR: Andreyev, A. P.; Brodovoy, V. V.; Gol'dshmidt, V. I.; Kuz'min, Yu. I.;
Morozov, M. D.; Eydlin, R. A.

ORG: Kazakh Geological Trust (Kazakhskiy geologicheskii trust)

TITLE: Deep tectonic regionalization of kazakhstan on the basis of
geophysical data

SOURCE: Sovetskaya geologiya, no. 6, 1966, 34-47

TOPIC TAGS: tectonics, earth crust / Kazakhstan

ABSTRACT:

All available data are reviewed for the purpose of tectonic regionalization of Kazakhstan. In particular, observations along a series of profiles with a total length of 4,600 km were used. A merit of the article is that the authors describe exactly how all materials were used in regionalizing the area, and the study could be used as a model for regionalization of other areas on the basis of equivalent information. The graphic representation of the generalized data is particularly clear and easily interpreted. Fig. 2 shows analysis of the gravity field over columns of the earth's crust of identical thickness in different areas; Fig. 2 effectively shows the generalized characteristics of the deep structure of the principal tectonic blocks of Kazakhstan; Fig. 4 is a composite map of the distribution of deep faults and areas of intrusive magmatism in Kazakhstan; Fig. 5 is a map of the tectonic regionalization on the basis of geological-geophysical data. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [JPRS: 38,460]

Cerd 1/1 SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 018 UDC: 550.3:551.24(574)

0926

1383

ANDREYEV, A.S., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Lactation characteristics of Simmenthal crosses developed in
Kazakhstan. Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.4:58-62 Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom zhivotnovodstva Pavlodarskoy gosudar-
stvennoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytной stantsii.
(Kazakhstan--Dairy cattle)

ANDREYEV, A. S., assistant

Installation for electrolytic simulation and its use. Trudy
MIMESKH 8:118-130 '59. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra TAE Moskovskogo instituta mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Engineering models)

ANDREYEV, A. S., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Application of an electrical analog machine in research into torsional stresses in agricultural machine parts." Moscow, 1960. 19 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Institutes for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 150)

ANDREYEV, Andrey Sergeyevich; NIKITINA, V.M., red.; BELOVA, N.N.,
tekhn. red.

[Laboratory work on the principles of electronics and com-
munications engineering] Laboratornye raboty po osnovam
elektroniki i tekhniki svyazi. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963.
129 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Electric engineering--laboratory manuals) (Radio)
(Television)

ANDREYEV, A.S., inzh.

Using electrolytic simulations for investigating torsion stresses
of open thin-walled sections. Trudy MIMESKH 12:3-13 '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Engineering models) (Torsion)

23967
S/113/60/000/011/002/007
D257/D304

12 4500 2311

AUTHORS:

Bazylenko, G.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences;
Yermilov, S.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences;
Andreyev, A.S. and Makarovskiy, O.D.

TITLE:

Some results of studies of automobile trains with
powered trailers

PERIODICAL:

Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 11, 1960, 13-17

TEXT: The article gives the results of a study of a powered motor vehicle train with mechanical power transmission to a single-axle trailer and a train with electrical power transmission to a twin-axle trailer. In the first instance a ГАЗ-63 (GAZ-63) truck was used, specially fitted with a ЗИЛ-151 (ZIL-151) distribution box from which torque was applied via a Cardan shaft to the trailer's axle. In the second instance a ZIL-151 truck with a ЯАЗ-204В (YaAZ-204V) motor and trolley bus electrical equipment (electric motor, shunt rheostats, controllers, etc.) was used. Tests were made to determine: the roadability of trains with normal or with

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23967

S/113/60/000/011/002/007

D257/D304

Some results of studies...

powered trailers; the traction properties of trains with normal or with powered trailers; the effects of power distribution between the truck tractor and the trailer on the train's total tractive force; comparative fuel consumption in trains operating with normal or with powered trailers. The roadability tests were carried out over sand and over snow, while the other tests were held over a concrete road, on meadow ground, on sand and over plowed ground. It was found that the use of powered-trailers greatly increases the train's tractive force and roadability. When the powered axles are engaged, the tractive force increases more than does the train's coupling weight. Over rough terrain, a train with powered trailers is more economical and has a higher speed than a train with normal trailers. Disparity in the peripheral speed of the wheels on the truck tractor and the trailer causes the wheels to slip and slide, thereby reducing the train's tractive force. These losses vary directly with the kinematic disparity and the wheels/ground coupling factor. On curves a further fall in tractive force occurs if the trailer wheels follow a track other than that described by the truck tractor. This can be avoided by fitting steerable wheels

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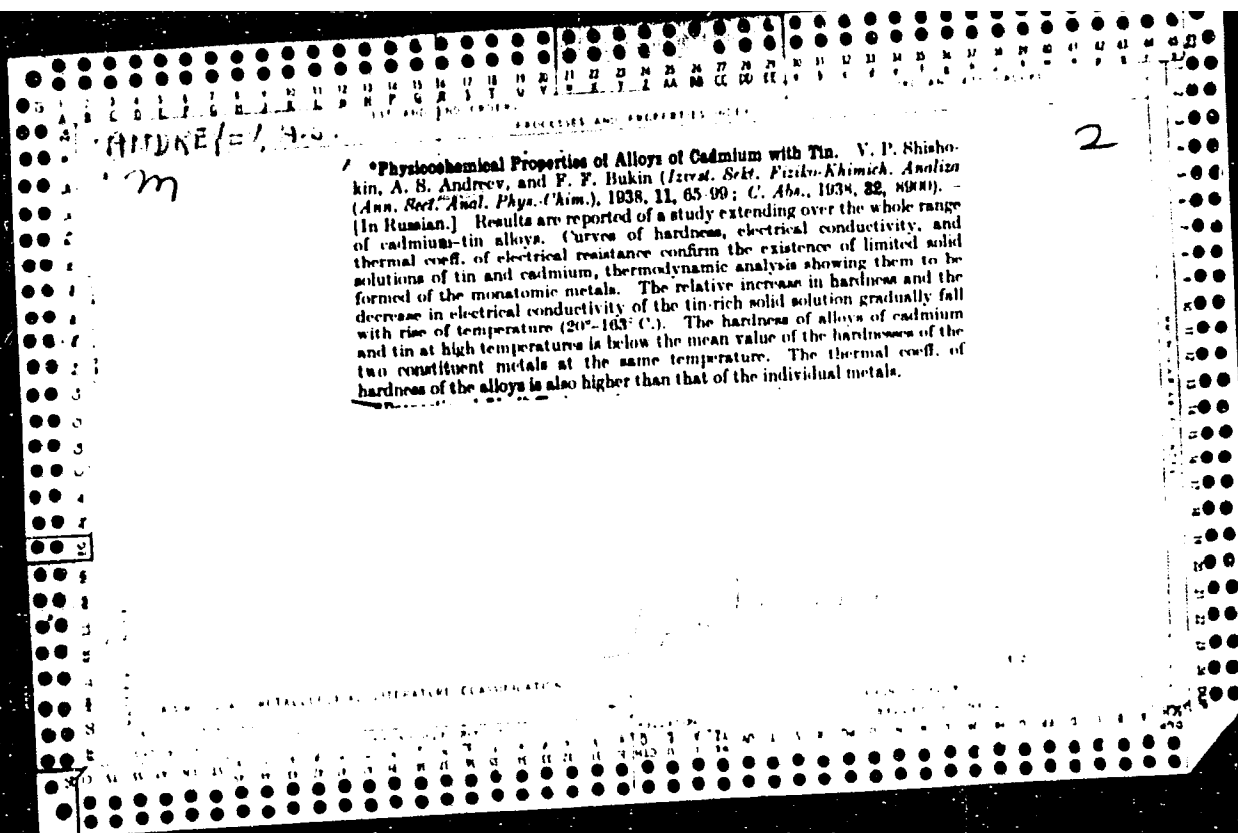
YERMILOY, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEV, A.S.; BRILLING, A.N.; MAKAROVSKIY, O.D.

Investigating traction properties of an operating tractor train
with a booster drive of the semitrailer axle. Avt.prom. 28 no.8:
21-26 Ag '62; (MIRA 16:3)

(Tractor trains--Testing)

ANDREYEV, A.S.

Wiper-type slip rings with silver-tipped contacts. Avt.prom.
28 no.11:31-32 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Electric switchgear)



9

ANDREYEV, N. A.

CH

Antifriction Al alloy, N. A. Andreevskii and A. S. Andreev. Russ. 57,946, Sept. 30, 1940. An Al alloy contains 2-3% Ni, up to 1% Fe and up to 1% Si.

ASB 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ANDREYEV, N. S.

M

22

Aluminium-Base Anti-Friction Alloys in Modern Machine Design. A. S. Andreyev (*Nauch. Tekhn. Konf. Leningrad. Pribl. Tekh. Inst., 2nd Conf., 1944, 73-75; C. Abt., 1945, 39, 6230*). [In Russian.] Eutectic alloys of aluminum with copper, nickel, silicon, manganese, and iron offer physical properties comparable with those of bronze and are suitable on that basis for bearings in machine tools and electric motors.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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ca Aluminum bearing alloys as substitutes for tin babbitts and bronzes. N. A. Andreevskii, G. I. Koblyanskii and A. S. Andreev. <i>Vestnik Metallopro.</i> 20, No. 11-12, 21-22 (1949). The Al alloy AN-2.5 contg. 2.5% Ni gave the best results as substitute for the high-Sn babbitt B-83 in bearings. The Al alloys AZh-6 contg. 6.6% Fe and N-13 contg. 3.5% Mn also gave good results. Addn. of Si up to 2.5%, Fe up to 1%, Zn up to 2% or Cu up to 1.5% individually had no harmful effect on properties of AN-2.5 and in some cases even improved them. With admixts. of Fe and Si up to 1.5% alloy AN-2.5 had a Brinell hardness of 30-40 and B-83 of 30. At 150° the hardness of AN-2.5 was 26.6 and 0.2 for B-83. Lower crit. point of AN-2.5 is at 620° and upper at 640°. Impact toughness (Menage) was 1.5-3.1 kg./sq. cm. against 0.5-0.75 kg./sq. cm. for B-83. Coeffs. of friction for AN-2.5 were 0.042 and 0.026 for loads of 25 and 50 kg./sq. cm., resp., while for B-83 the values were 0.055 and 0.033, resp. Thermal expansion of AN-2.5 was 25.6×10^{-6} and for B-83 it was 19×10^{-6}. B. Z. Kamich																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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CA
ANDREYE, H. V.

7

Determination of small quantities of nickel in antimony
and in antimony-lead alloys. O. P. Andreyev, A. S.
Andreyev, and E. S. Pospelova. Zashchita 10,
1950. An aliquot of the aqua regia soln. is treated
with Rochelle salt, NaOH, and Br and eventually with an
alk. soln. of dimethylglyoxime. The red color of the soln.
is compared with standards. Pb alloys are dissolved in
HNO₃, and from the soln. the Pb is deposited as PbO by
electrolysis. The electrolyzed soln. is treated as above.
G. M. Kosolapoff

ANDREYEV, A. S.

Jan 50

USSR/Metals - Lead, Antimony Alloys Analysis

"Determination of Small Quantities of Nickel in Antimony and Lead-Antimony Alloys,"
O. I. Asrel'tan, A. S. Andreyev, Ye. S. Iosfelova, Sci Res Btry Inst, 1 p

"Laved Leb" Vol XVI, No 1

Offers new method for determining nickel in antimony without its separation and simple and very sensitive method for determining very small amounts of nickel in lead-antimony alloys. Latter method employs electrolysis for eliminating lead from solution. One case of analysis by this method gave results: 0.0013, 0.011, 0.013, and 0.0013% of nickel.

PA 159T53

CH

ANALYSIS (1, 100)

1001 Determination of small amounts of nickel impurity in lead and the active masses of the lead accumulator. A. S. Andreev, (1) P. Arshyan, and E. S. Bozhkova (J. Anal. Chem. 1957, 105, 6, 375-382). Losses of Ni occur when Pb is separated electrolytically but all the Ni remains in solution when Pb is separated as $PbSO_4$ as PbO_2 . After removal of residual Pb by means of H_2S and further normal treatment of the solution, Ni can be determined colorimetrically with dimethylglyoxime, but the colour of the unoxidized complex is not affected by Pb ± 0.5 mg/ml, Cu ± 0.02 mg/ml, and Fe ± 0.1 mg/ml. Traces of Ni can be determined in Pb using the colour of the oxidized complex as follows: the sample (3 g) is dissolved in 1 : 4 HNO_3 (125 ml) and electrolysed at 80-90 and a current of 1-2 amp. The electrolyte is then evaporated to dryness the residue is treated with 1 : 4 HNO_3 (1 ml) and water (10-15 ml) and the solution is transferred to a cylinder. 25% Na K tartrate (2 ml), 5% NaOH (5 ml), Br water (4 ml) of a solution of 1 ml of Br in 1 litre of water, and dimethylglyoxime (5 ml) of a solution of 1 g in 100 ml of 5% NaOH are added and the colour compared with standards. (G. S. SMITH)

ANDREYEV, A. S.

Stekhanovite-innovators in the Kuznetsk Basin. Mekk. iud. rub. 6 No.4, 1952.

SO: MIRA. August 1952.

ANDREYEV, A. S.

USSR/Engineering - Metal cutting

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 11/32

Authors : Andreev, A. S.

Title : The selection of cooling-lubricating liquids for finishing deep holes in components made of austenite steel

Periodical : Vest. mash. 11, 39-42, Nov 1954

Abstract : An experiment was conducted on finishing deep holes in components made of the 4Kh14N14V2M and R-18 steels, on a horizontal boring-machine using standard type cooling-lubricating liquids. The individual finishing works are described, and the cutting speeds and feeds are given. Four USSR references (1931-1952). Illustrations; graph; drawings.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

ANDREYEV, A.S.; KORETS, N.P.

Determination of small amounts of bismuth in antimonial lead. Zav.
lab. 22 no.5:538-540 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskij institut imeni M.I. Kalinina.
(Bismuth--Analysis) (Lead-antimony alloys)

ANDREYEV, A.S., assistant

Unit for electrolytic simulation. Trudy MIMESKH 4 no.1:184-190 '59.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Electromechanical analogies)

ANDREYEV, A.S.

Comparative evaluation of the methods used for the determination of selenium in chromium-nickel steels. Trudy LPI
no.201:24-34 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Chromium-nickel steel)
(Selenium--Analysis)

ANDREYEV, A.S.

Concentration by sublimation in determining small quantities
of admixtures in metallic antimony. Trudy LPI no.201:35-39
'59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Antimony--Analysis)
(Sublimation (Physical sciences))

ANDREYEV, A.S.; KAYN, S.

Determination of copper in aluminum and steel by means of
the photocolometric diethyldithiocarbamate method. Trudy
LPI no.201:42-45 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Copper--Analysis) (Carbamic acid)

ANDREYEV, A.S.; NOVIKOV, A.N.; CHERNY, F.

Determination of calcium and magnesium in nickel and nickel
alloys. Trudy LPI no.201:46-50 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Calcium--Analysis) (Magnesium--Analysis)

ANDREYEV, A.S.; MARSHIKOVA, A.; TELYATNIKOV, G.V.

Determination of magnesium and calcium in primary aluminum
and aluminous materials (bauxites). Trudy LPI no.201:51-55
'59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Magnesium--Analysis) (Calcium--Analysis) (Bauxite)

ANDREYEV, A.S.; POSPELOVA, N.A.

Determination of small amounts of phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, and copper in complex alloy steels. Trudy LPI no.201: 56-76 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Phosphorus--Analysis) (Calcium--Analysis)
(Magnesium--Analysis) (Copper--Analysis)

ANDREYEV, Aleksandr Stepanovich; DENISOV, Ye.I., red.

[Metallurgical analysis; school manual for laboratory work]
Tekhnicheskii analiz v metallurgii; uchebnoe posobie k laboratornym zaniatiyam. Leningrad, Leningr. politekhn. in-t im. M.I.Kalinina. No.1. 1961. 151 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Metallurgical analysis)

ANDREYEV, A.S., dots.; DENISOV, Ye.I., dots.; GRINZAYD, Ye.L.,
dots.; NADEZHINA, L.S., assist.; HAZUMOVA, V.P., assist.

[Analytical chemistry; principles of quantitative analysis]
Analiticheskaya khimiya; osnovy metodov kolichestvennogo
analiza. Posobie k laboratornym zaniatiyam dlia studentov
vsekh spetsial'nostei fiziko-metallurgicheskogo fakul'teta.
[By] A.S.Andreev i dr. Leningrad, leningr. politekhnich.
in-t, 1962. 173 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Leningradskogo politekh-
nicheskogo instituta im. M.I.Kalinina (for all except
Denisov).

(Chemistry. Analytical--Quantitative)

ACCESSION NR: AT4013174

S/3059/63/000/000/0109/0113

AUTHOR: Andreyev, A. S.; Fedorovich, Ye. D.; Shchedrin, A. V.

TITLE: Some data on the effect of added oxygen on heat emission as sodium flows through a cooled pipe

SOURCE: Zhidkiye metally*. Sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 109-113

TOPIC TAGS: heat emission, heat carrier, liquid metal, molten sodium, heat exchange, cooling, oxygen, sodium, heat transfer

ABSTRACT: The solution of the problem of "contact" thermal resistance which is detected when working with liquid metal heat carriers determines to a great extent the efficiency and reliability of heat exchange equipment. Possibly the most important cause of such a decrease in the coefficient of heat exchange is the formation of a third phase between the liquid metal and the wall. The test unit in the present study consisted of a sodium circulating system with an experimental heat exchanger, where heat exchange as well as the local oxygen content were measured. The sodium was circulated by an electromagnetic induction pump, and the system could be heated or cooled at will. On the basis of the results of temperature measurements at various points in the system, the authors derive the formula $R_k = R - \frac{1}{\alpha_0} M^2 \cdot \text{hours} \cdot \text{degrees/kcal}$ for the thermal

Card 1/2

EST(d)/EST(f)/EST(d)/EST(v)/EST(u)/EST(h)/EST(t)/EST(l)/EST(c)
 11-11 JD/ST S/0276/64/000/010/V004/V004 30 B
 ACCSSION NR: AIR5003703

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnol. mashinostr. Sv. t., Abs. 10V23

AUTHOR: Rozhnov, B.V.; Shofman, L.A.; Gol'man, L.D.; Makal'mov, L.Yu.;
Rozhnov, V.M.; Andreyev, A.S.; Shestakov, V.F.; Tokarskiy, A.P.

TITLE: Development of powerful forging presses and new pressure metalworking methods

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. no.-1. i proyektno-konstruk. in-ta metallurg. mashinostr.,
 sb. 12, 1964, 353-391

TOPIC TAGS: pressure metalworking, hydraulic press design, hammer design

TRANSLATION: The article surveys the activities of VNIMETMASH from its inception.
 Described are designs of hydraulic presses and hammers developed at the Institute, as
 well as new technological processes for pressure metalworking (including hydrostatic
 techniques) Bibl. with 21 titles; 26 illustrations.

SUB CODE: IE, MM

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

L 42791-66 EWT/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/WB/JH
ACC NR: AP6029076 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0132/0132

INVENTOR: Kaganov, I. R.; Andreyev, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of obtaining protective oxide films on the surface of alloy steels and alloys. Class 48, No. 1840971 [announced by the Design and Planning Technological Scientific Research Institute of Machine Building (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 132

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, ~~alloy steel protection~~, ~~alloy protection~~, protective oxide ^{coating} film, oxide film formation

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of forming protective oxide films on the surface of alloy steel and alloy parts. To increase the film resistance to the molten media and to facilitate the formation of films on inner surfaces of parts, the process is carried out in a powder mixture containing 10—15% vanadium pentoxide, 70—80% aluminum oxide, 10—15% chromium oxide, and 3—5% copper oxide at 750—950C for 2—4 hr. [ND]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 16Nov64

ATD PRESS 5067

Cord 1/1

UDC: 621.793.6: 669.15-194.691.2

ANDREYEV, A.T.

ANDREYEV, A.T.

Increasing efficiency in production planning and analysis. Khleb. 1
kond. prom. 1 no.9:27-28 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Chelyabinskiy trest khlebopecheniya,
(Bakers and bakeries--Accounting)
(Confectionery--Accounting)

ANDREYEV, A.V., doktor tekhn. nauk; MEDVEDEV, A.G., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; TUCHKOVA, L.K., inzh., red.; GORDEYEV,
L.P., tekhn. red.

[Transmission by friction] Peredacha treniem. Moskva,
Mashgiz, 1963. 109 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Power transmission)

ANDREYEV, A.V.

DECEASED

1962/4

c1960

SEE ILC

ANDREYEV, A.V.; ANDRES, U.TS.

Effect of the shape, orientation and conductivity of bodies
on their electromagnetic repulsion from a conducting fluid.
PMTF no.2:140-143 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

PA 24T52

ANDREYEV, A. V.

Sep 1947

USSR/Engineering
Mines and Mining
Mining Machinery

"Classification of Transportation Operating at Open
Pit Mines," A. V. Andreyev, Engr, 2 pp

"Ugol'" No 9 (258)

The author describes three methods of classifying
transportation at open pit mines: Classification
according to type of construction, according to the
place of its use and its designation, and finally
according to the type of auxiliary equipment utilized
during transportation. Shows division charts for
each method of classification.

24T52

ANDRUSOV, A. V.

Cont Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Description of the Automatic Film
Belt Conveyor."

4/5/50

Moscow Mining Inst named I. V. Stalin

80 Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

Andreyev, A. V.

123 - 1 - 96

AUTHOR: Andreyev, A. V.

TITLE: Method of Approximate Estimate of Stresses in Excentric Transmission of Force by Stationary Contact and Frictional Contact (Metod priblizitel'nogo rascheta napryazheniy pri ekstsentrisheskoy peredache sily cherez nepodvizhnyy kontakt i kontakt treniya).

PERIODICAL: Nauch. tr. po vopr. gorn. dela. Mosk. gorn. in-t, 1955, No. 15, 185-196. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The determination of stresses present in resilient bodies transmitting force and of shearing stress in stationary or frictional contacts is of practical importance. To make such calculation it is necessary to know the law of distribution of stresses

Card 1/3

123 - 1 - 96

in resilient bodies which transmit excentrically expanding and contracting forces to other bodies and also - the law of distribution of the shearing stress along the line of contact. In his book "The Theory of Elasticity" Prof. S. P. Timoshenko presents the solution of the two dimensional problem, examining the dam as a canteliver with a small width comparatively to its height. The author examines the same case but with a considerable width in comparison with the height. The problem is solved with the help of a glued rubber model, on whose side planes some strokes were drawn with India ink; the relative direction of these strokes changes according to the fluctuation of the load. The deformations are recorded and calculated by equations, based on Hooke's law.

Card 2/3

Handwritten: KORNENKO A.11
KORNENKO, Konstantin Yefremovich; PALIY, Polikarp Avtonomovich; KOPYSITSKIY,
P.I., red.; ANDREYEV, A.V., red.; KOVALEVA, A.A., vedushchiy red.;
MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Drill bits; a handbook] Burovye dolota; spravochnik. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958.
214 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Boring machinery)

ANDREYEV, A.V., dotsent

Precise equation for drives with three-dimensional flexible
belts. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; gor. delo no.1:255-261 '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy rudichnogo transporta Moskovskogo gornogo
instituta im. I.V. Stalina.
(Mining machinery--Transmission devices)

ANDREYEV, A.V., KONOVALOV, V.I.

Investigating strain in chain links of a scraper conveyer and
cutting machine. Nauch. trudy MG I no. 20:61-74 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Mining machinery--Testing)
(Conveying machinery--Testing)
(Strains and stresses)

25(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2730

Andreyev, A.V.

Issledovaniye i raschet konveyyernykh lent i privodov (Investigation and Design of Conveyor Belts and Drives) Moscow, Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 99 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,750 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: V.I. Ostol'skiy; Ed. of Publishing House: L.A. Silina; Tech. Eds.: L.N. Lomilina and G.M. Il'inskaya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for designers, engineers, and scientists in the field of continuous transport machinery.

COVERAGE: The author presents the results of an investigation of stress distribution on photoelastic models of conveyor belts. A detailed method of designing belts and drives is also presented. Sections 1, 2, and 3, of Chapter II were written by V.F. Trumbachev, who also assisted in the experiments. There are 31 references: 24 Soviet, 6 German, and 1 French.

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Preface
Card 1/2

POLYAKOV, Nikolay Sergeyevich, prof.; SHTOKMAN, Il'ya Grigor'yevich, prof.; KOMAROVA, Yevgeniya Kuz'minichna, dotsent; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., prof., retsenzent; ANDREYEV, A.V., dotsent, retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, N.V., dotsent, retsenzent; YEVNEVICH, A.V., dotsent, retsenzent; LOPATIN, S.I., dotsent, retsenzent; SOLOD, G.I., dotsent, retsenzent; SHAKHMEYSTER, L.G., dotsent, retsenzent; SHORIN, V.G., dotsent, retsenzent; SAMOYLYUK, N.D., inzh., retsenzent; KOLOMIYTSYEV, A.D., otv.red.; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn.red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Problems and exercises on mine haulage] Sbornik zadach i uprazhnenii po rudnichnomu transportu. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 256 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Polyakov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Spivakovskiy). 3. Kafedra rudnichnogo transporta Moskovskogo gornogo instituta (for Spivakovskiy, Andreyev, Vasil'yev, Yevnevich; Lopatin, Solod, Shakhmeyer, Shorin).
(Mine haulage)

ALATORTSEV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANCHAROV, I.L., inzh.; BALINSKIY, S.I., inzh.; BELOUSOV, V.G., inzh.; VINNITSKIY, K.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; VLASOV, V.M., inzh.; VORONTSOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; GIPSMAN, M.K., inzh.; GLUZMAN, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; GUR'YEV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; DEMIN, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEGOROV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEFIMOV, I.P., inzh.; ZHUKOV, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZEL'TSER, N.M., inzh.; KOSACHEV, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOTOV, A.F., inzh.; KUDINOV, G.P., inzh.; LAPOVENKO, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAZUROK, S.F., inzh.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V.; MUDRIK, N.G., inzh.; NIKONOV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; ORLOV, Ye.I., inzh.; POTAPOV, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; RZHEVSKIY, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; RYAKHIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIMKIN, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SITNIKOV, I.Ye., inzh.; SOROKIN, V.I., inzh.; STASYUK, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; STAKHEVICH, Ye.B., inzh.; SUSHCHENKO, A.A., inzh.; TYUTIN, I.F., inzh.; TYMOVSKIY, L.G., inzh.; FISENKO, G.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; FURMANOV, B.M., inzh.; SHATAYEV, M.G., inzh.; SHESHKO, Ye.P., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; TERPIGOREV, A.M., glavnyy red. [deceased];

(Continued on next card)

ALATORTSEV, S.A.---(continued) Card 2.

KIT, I.K., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; SHESHKO, Ye.F., zamestitel' otv.red.; BUGOSLAVSKIY, Yu.K., red.; BYKHOVSKAYA, S.N., red.; DIONIS'YEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KOZIN, Yu.V., red.; SOKOLOVSKIY, M.M., red.; YASTREBOV, A.I., red.; DEMIDYUK, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KRIVSKIY, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; LYUBIMOV, B.N., inzh., red.; MOLOKANOV, P.L., inzh., red.; REISH, A.K., inzh., red.; RODIONOV, L.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SLAVUTSKIY, S.O., inzh., red.; TRAKHMAN, A.I., inzh., red.; TRYMCVSKIY, I.G., inzh., red.; FIDELEV, A.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; SHUKHOV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; TER-IZRAEL'YAN, T.G., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

(Continued on next card)

ALATORTSEV, S.A.---(continued) Card 3.

[Mining; an encyclopedic dictionary] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Glav.red.A.M.Terpigorev. Chleny glav.red.A.I.Baranov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.10. [Mining coal deposits by the open-cut method] Razrabotka ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii otkrytym sposobom. Redkollegiia toma; N.V.Mel'nikov i dr. 1960. 625 p.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'nikov).
(Coal mines and mining) (Strip mining)

ANDREYEV, A. V., Dr. Tech Sci -- (diss) "Bases of the Theory for the
Friction Drive of Powerful Conveyor Devices for Open Pit Mining," Moscow,
1960, 44 pp, 300 copies (Moscow Mining Institute im I. V. Stalin) (KL, 47/60, 100)

ANDREYEV, A.V. _____

Geology and geomorphology of the left bank of the lower Pur River
Trudy VNIGRI no.158:178-190 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Pur Valley—Geology)

SPIVAKOVSKIY, Aleksandr Onisimovich; POTAPOV, Mikhail Gennadiyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ANDREYEV, Aleksey Vladimirovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ZURKOV, P.E., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, re-tsenzent; LYUBIMOV, N.G., otv. red.; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Transportation in open-pit mines] Transport na otkrytykh razrabotkakh. Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1962. 392 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Spivakovskiy).

(Mine haulage)

ANDREYEV, Aleksey Vladimirovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; ANCHAROV,
Il'ya Leonidovich, inzh.; KUDINOV, Georgiy Pavlovich;
SMIRNOV, A.A., retsenzent; LYUBIMOV, N.G., red. izd-va;
MINSKER, L.I., tekhn. red.; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Automatic control of open-pit mine transportation] Avto-
matizatsiia kar'ernogo transporta. Moskva, Gosgortekhniz-
dat, 1963. 253 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Strip mining--Equipment and supplies)
(Mine haulage) (Automatic control)

ANDREYEV, A.V., prof., GRIGOR'YEV, V.N., dotsent; YENKEVICH, A.V., prof.;
SOLOD, G.I., dotsent; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., prof.; SHAKHMEYSTER,
L.G., dotsent

"Mine transportation, a book edited by I.G. Shtekman. Ugol'
40 no.1:82 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra transportnykh mashin i kompleksov Moskovskogo instituta
radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki.

KORNEYEV, Konstantin Yefimovich; PALIY, Folikarp Avtonomovich;
ANDREYEV, A.V., red.

[Bore bits; a handbook] Burovye dolota; spravochnik. Izd.2.
Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 496 p. (MIRA 18:8)

KONSTANTINOV, L.P., inzh.; MOKSHIN, A.S., inzh.; PEREKHODOV, A.A., inzh.;
ABRAMSON, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANDREYEV, A.V., inzh.; DYUKOV,
N.G., inzh.; MIRONOV, A.L., inzh.; OSIPOV, G.M., inzh.

Studying the performance of pin roller bits in strip mining and
ways of improving their design. Gor. zhur. no.9:42-46 S '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy tekhniki,
Moskva.

L 21127-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/T-2 IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6003220

SOURCE CODE: UR/0382/65/000/004/0148/0152

AUTHOR: Andreyev, A. V.; Andres, U. Ts.; Lin'kova, S. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the electromagnetic displacement of spherical bodies and sets of bodies from a conducting liquid in a compressed state

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 4, 1965, 148-152

TOPIC TAGS: conductive fluid, magnetic separation, MHD, solid solution

ABSTRACT: Four sets of bodies of regular and irregular form were investigated. The ejecting force was studied by changing currents and fields. The restraints increased in the direction of the current vectors and decreased in the direction of the magnetic field. When restraints in all directions occur, the magnitude of the displacement force does not equal the sum of applied forces. It was also found that the variation of solid body concentration did not influence the electromagnetic displacement force. The experimental apparatus and methods are described. This research is applicable to the MHD separation of raw materials. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 12Mar65/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 *jsa*

UDC: 538.4:622.771.7

ANDREYEV, A.V.

Stratigraphy and key horizons of the upper Paleozoic in the
Ters-Akkan and Tangiz watershed, Avtoref. nauch. trud. VNIGRI
no.17:192-193 '56. (MIRA 11:6)
(Kazakhstan--Rocks, Sedimentary)

MEL'NIKOV, N.V.; ANDREYEV, A.V.

Geological structure of the district located west and southwest of
Ladyzhenka and of adjacent areas in the Tengis Depression based
on data obtained from drilling and mapping structural regions.
Avtoref. nauch. trud. VNIGRI no.17:191-192 '56. (MIRA 11:6)
(Kazakhstan--Geology, Structural)

KHROMOV, G.A.; ANDREYEV, A.V.

Equipping electrified section with automatic doors. Elek. i
tepl.tiaga 3 no.2:27-29 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Doors)
(Electric railroads--Equipment and supplies)

AMFOTYV, A. V.

Means of utilizing green fodder. A. V. Andreyev., Korm. liza, 3, no. 2, 1951.

SP: MGA. April 1952.

ANDREYEV, A. V.

Useful Booklet on ("Summer care of cattle on progressive collective farms.")
- Author, M. D. Makarenko, Reviewed by A. V. Andreyev, Koms. Izza 3 No. 6, 1952.

SO: MLRA. September 1952.

ANDREYEV, A.V., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Some measures for increasing the productivity of flood-land
meadows of the lower Don Valley. Zemledelie 5 no.3:39-43

Mr '57.

(MLRA 10:3)

(Don Valley--Pastures and meadows)

ANDREYEV, A.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Summer system for keeping cows ("Organizing the stall and field shelter system for keeping cows" by I.H.Zorin. Reviewed by A.V. Andreev). Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.5:94-96 My '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya i zhivotnovodstva zapadnykh rayonov SSSR.

(Cows--Feeding and feeding stuffs)
(Zorin, I.H.)

ANDREYEV, A.V.; NAZAROV, V.I.; SLAVSKIY, V.M.

Results of field tests of bits with sliding supports when drilling
with hydraulic percussion tools. Mash. i neft. obor. no.2:4-8 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy tekhniki.

ABRAMSON, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, ~~ABRAHAMSON~~, A.V., inzh.; PEREKHIN, A.S., inzh.; VLADISLAVLEV, Yu.Ye., inzh.

Experimental investigations on the construction of roller bits with diameters of 76, 97, and 112 mm. Gor. zhur. no.9:37-41 S 165. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut burvey tekhniki, Moskva.

ANDREYEV, A.V. [Andreiev, O.V.]

Manufacture and use of reclaimed wool in the enterprises of the
Ukraine. Lehprom, no.1:51-54 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

ANDREYEV, A.Ya.; ORATOVSKIY, V.I.

Calcination of magnetite in an apparatus with a fluidized bed.
Trudy IREA no.25:450-456 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

ACC NR: AP6029031

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0042/0042

INVENTORS: Klimov, V. V.; Androyov, A. Ya.; Nakhodnova, A. P.; Kozachenko, V. N.; Akhkozov, Ye. A.; Ivanov, D. G.; Didkovskaya, O. S.; Zvonik, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining a piezoceramic material. Class 21, No. 183812
[announced by Donets Branch of All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and of High Purity Chemicals (Donetskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistyykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 42

TOPIC TAGS: piezoelectric ceramic, barium compound, lead compound, calcium compound, titanium compound, sintered alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining a piezoceramic material from a mixture of barium, lead, calcium, and titanium compounds by sintering this mixture. To lower the temperature of sintering this material, the above compounds are used in the form of nitric acid solutions of barium, lead, calcium, and titanium. This solution is atomized in a stream of air at the temperature of 400—500C. After this, the powder is sintered at the temperature of 800—1000C.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 21May64

UDC: 621.315.612:537.226.33

Card 1/1

L 43040-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WH/JD
ACC NR: AP6029824 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/008/1483/1486

AUTHOR: Klimov, V. V.; Kozachenko, V. N.; Didkovskaya, O. S.; Zvonik, V. A.;
Kisel', T. P.; Andreyev, A. Ya.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and High-Purity
Substances, Donets Branch (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chislykh veshchestv, Donetskiy filial)

TITLE: Preparation of piezo- and ferroelectric ceramics using spray dried solutions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 8, 1966,
1483-1486

TOPIC TAGS: piezoelectric ceramic, ferroelectric ~~ceramic~~ ^{material}, ceramic technology,
ceramic product property, barium titanate, titanate, lead, ~~titanate~~, calcium ~~titanate~~

ABSTRACT: A preparative method was described for piezo- and ferroelectric ceramic
materials on the base of triple titanate of barium, lead, and calcium. The method
was designed to replace the conventional ceramic sintering technique in view of its
substantial disadvantages. The first step of the described method consisted of
preparation of the finely dispersed (particle size 6-8 μ) powder of the basic
barium, lead, and calcium nitrates by spray drying of their aqueous solutions
following a technique invented by the authors [Author Certificate no. 901979-29-14,
21.05.1964]. The powdered nitrates were then converted into titanates of varied

UDC: 666.3:537.226.33+666.3:537.228.1

Card 1/2

L 43040-66

ACC NR: AP6029824

composition by firing the nitrate powder at 900—1000C at which temperature formation of the solid solutions with perovskite structure is completed. The particle size of titanates after firing was about 1 μ . High-purity powders may be obtained from adequately pure starting materials. The sintering of these powders into ceramic products occurs at a temperature in the 1230—1280C range, which is 100—150C lower than the temperature range of sintering the powders produced by conventional ceramic technique. The electrophysical properties of the ceramic products obtained by spray drying were shown to be superior to those of the products of ceramic technology. Notably, the piezoelectric modulus (d_{31}) was comparatively higher and, in certain samples, constant in the -60 to +80C range. Universality of the method described was stressed, insofar as it may be applied to most of the ferro- and piezoelectric ceramics presently used. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [JK]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Oct65/ ORIG REF: 001/

ATO Russ 5065

Card

RODYAKIN, V.V.; ANDREYEV, A.Ye.; BRAGIN, A.M.; BOYKO, A.I.; RIGANELOVICH,
A.V.

Determination of oxygen and nitrogen in metallic magnesium.
Zav. lab. 30 no.10:1203-1206 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut tsvetnoy metallurgii.

ANDREYEV, A.Ye.; RODYAKIN, V.V.; VAYNSHTEYN, G.M.; KARGIN, V.M.; BRODSKIY,
E.Ye.; BOYKO, Yu.N.; TKALICH, V.S.; KHABAROVA, N.P.

Changes in the quality of magnesium during the refining process.
TSvet. met. 37 no.10:44-47 O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

L 3975-62 ENG(1)/EWT(2)/EPF(3)/EWP(4)/EPF(5)-2/EPR/EWP(6) Pt-4/Pa-4/Pa-4
TJP(6) JD

ACCESSION NR: APL047423

S/0136/64/000/010/0045/0047

AUTHORS: Andreyev, A.Ye.; Rodyakin, V.V.; Vaynshteyn, G.M.; Kargin, V.M.; Brodskiy, E.Ia.; Boyko, Yu.N.; Tkulich, V.S.; Khabarova, N. P.

TITLE: Changes in magnesium quality during the refining process

SOURCE: Tavetny*ye metally*, no. 10, 1964, 45-47

TOPIC TAGS: nitrogen, oxygen, chlorine, impurity, magnesium, flux refinement, recovery, transport

ABSTRACT: The method of oxygen and nitrogen control in magnesium was used to assess the effectivity of removing admixtures. Flux refining was employed and specimens taken from two cells of each electrolyzer as well as before and after refining and 15 to 20 min settling. The quality of refined Mg did not differ substantially from that of the crude ore. The amounts of Fe in Mg changed negligibly and the higher content in the crude product was attributed to the drastic temperature drop that accompanies the transport of the metal to the refining furnaces. Neither did chlorine undergo any major changes and the proposed process did not affect the quality

Cord: 1/2

1. 39755-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047423

of the metal with respect to chlorine. Thus, the authors were able to retain the original level of oxygen and nitrogen in Mg by combining the proper temperature conditions with flux refining and settling time. The combined refining process is recommended until the transport of crude Mg is improved at which time it will become possible to use crude Mg as a reducing agent. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 21201-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(t)/EPA(bb)-2/EP(b) Pad/4/
Pad/Pt-10/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/HW/JG S/0136/64/000/012/0053/0056
ACCESSION NR: AP5000940

AUTHOR: Rodyakin, V.V., Andreyev, A. Ye., Boyko, Yu.N., Vaynshteyn, G.M.,
Kargin, V.M., Brodskiy, E. Ye., Khebarova, N.P., Tklich, V.S.

TITLE: Transportation of liquid metallic magnesium

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 12, 1964, 53-56

TOPIC TAGS: liquid magnesium, liquid magnesium transport, titanium production,
magnesium contamination, vacuum ladle, nickel impurity

ABSTRACT: A special vacuum ladle was designed for the transportation of liquid magnesium which protects against reaction with nitrogen and oxygen and contamination by inclusions. The metal was sampled from the electrolytic cells, from the vacuum ladle and from the reactor, which is the route the magnesium followed, and the content of O, N, Cl, Fe, Si and Ni was determined in these samples. The content of all impurities except nickel dropped during the intake and transportation of the magnesium. The quality of the magnesium deteriorated when charged into the reactor, the nitrogen and oxygen contents in the samples having increased owing to poor air-tightness of the charging unit. The content of chlorine also increased. The magnesium was contaminated with nonmetallic

Cord 1/3

L. 21201-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000940

inclusions mainly during the operations of sampling from the electrolytic cells and when pouring into the reducing reactor; the content of metallic impurities remained unchanged. To improve the sampling methods, and thus avoid contamination, further studies are to be directed toward excluding contact of the magnesium with the air, creation of a shielding atmosphere, and reduction of the number of operations associated with pouring the liquid magnesium from vessel to vessel. "Ye. V. Pirozhok, S. V. Yurchenko (deceased), I. P. Muntyanov, N. Yu. Sukhorukova, N. K. Bulanova, N. Ya. Alchtemenko and A. M. Bragin also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/3

L 21201-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000940

ENCLOSURE: 01

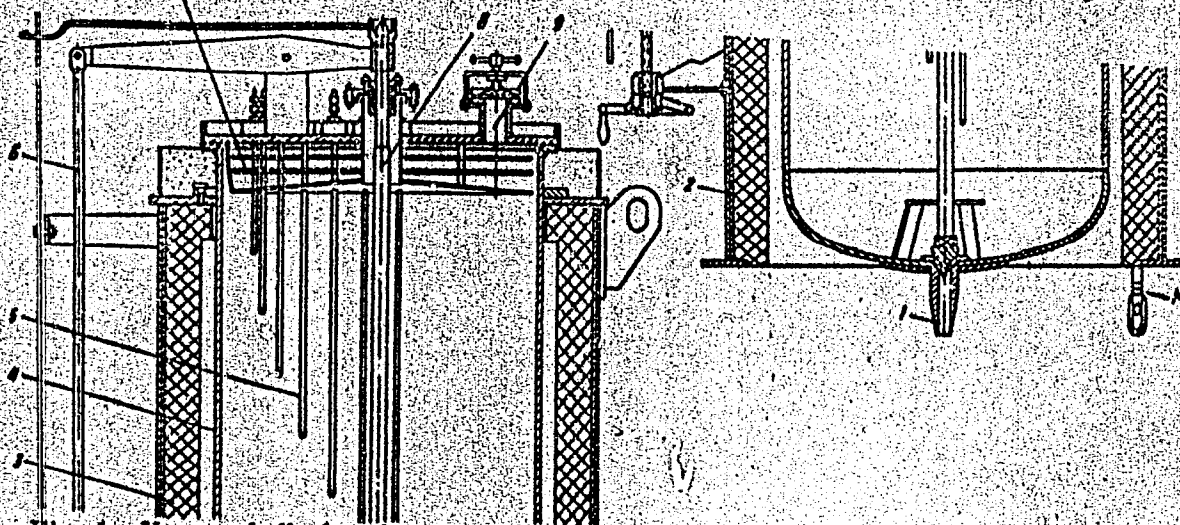


Fig. 1. Vacuum ladle for charging magnesium into the reactor: 1. overflow pipe, 2. lining; 3. lining; 4. crucible; 5. level gage; 6. drive of shut-off device; 7. shield; 8. rod; 9. hatch for sampling; 10. device for fastening intake pipe.

Cont. 3/3

L 54978-65 EWT(m)/EPA(s)-2/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EPR/ENP(t)/ENP(b)/ENP(z)/
EWA(c) Pr-L/Ps-L/Pt-7/Pu-L IJP(c) MJW/JD/WW/JG/WB
ACCESSION NR: AP5007629 8/0365/65/001/001/0110/0114
621.193

AUTHOR: Andreyev, A. Ye.; Putina, O. A.

TITLE: Corrosion tests of certain structural materials in molten magnesium

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 1, 1965, 110-114

TOPIC TAGS: steel corrosion, molten magnesium, iron corrosion, molybdenum
corrosion, carbon content, chromium content, corrosion resistance

ABSTRACT: Various steels, Armco iron, and molybdenum plate were tested in order to find the structural material which is the most stable in molten magnesium. Tests in argon showed that the corrosion rate increased with rising temperature in all steels. As the duration of the tests increased, the corrosion rate slowed down in all the materials. A high carbon content (1-2%) had an adverse effect on the corrosion resistance in molten magnesium. The weight loss of the chromium-steel samples decreased with rising Cr content. Microstructural analysis and inspection of the outer surfaces of the samples indicated that corrosion in molten magnesium is due to a simple dissolution of the components of the steels. Under conditions of complete immersion in magnesium under argon, molyb-

Card 1/2